

## Section 2 Notetaking Study Guide

**Question to Think About** As you read Section 2 in your textbook and take notes, keep this section focus question in mind: **How did the French and Indian War draw the colonists closer together but increase friction with Britain?**

► Use this chart to record key information from the section. Some information has been filled in to get you started.

The Colonists Unite to Resist British Control	
1754–1763	Colonists fought alongside the British to win <u>the French and Indian War</u> , expecting gratitude for their service. But the war put Britain deeply in <u>debt</u> .
1763	Britain issued the _____, banning settlement west of the Appalachian Mountains. The British hoped to avoid more wars with Native Americans, but the colonists largely _____ the ban.
1764	Colonists protested <u>the Sugar Act</u> , which put a _____ on several products, including molasses, and called for harsh punishment of _____.
1765	Colonists protested the _____, which required them to provide homes and food for British soldiers. Colonists also protested the _____, which put a tax on items such as newspapers and legal documents. Colonial governments declared that only they could levy taxes. Patrick Henry made an emotional speech that bordered on _____. Colonial merchants _____ British goods.
1766	Parliament repealed the _____, but passed the _____, which claimed that Parliament had total authority over the colonies.
1767	The _____ set up a system to enforce new import duties. Colonists protested court orders called <u>writs of assistance</u> , which were used to search for illegal goods. Once again, the colonists boycotted.
1770	Parliament repealed all the Townshend duties, except the one on _____. That tax was left in force to demonstrate _____. On March 5, the _____ occurred, in which five Boston citizens were killed and six were injured. The colonies set up _____ to keep colonists informed of British actions.

Refer to this page to answer the Chapter 5 Focus Question on page 77.